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of pinna, sorus on upper side of costa shortest at the base; indusium broad, conspicuous, dark brown.

This species is intermediate between *B. nitidum* Presl. and *B. Finlaysonianum* Wall. It differs from *B. nitidum* by its much larger size, longer stipes thickly clothed with black scales, reduced lower pinnae and fully pinnate character. It resembles *B. nitidum* in general cutting of frond, in having undulato-dentate pinnae and a conspicuous indusium. It comes nearest *B. Finlaysonianum* in size, but differs in color and vestiture of stipes, narrower pinnae which are connected in upper part of frond, serrate edges and less reduced lower pinnae.

Growing in running water, Colapampa. Collected July 4, 1894 (2314).

*DRYOPTERIS VILLOSA INAEQUALIS* n. var.

Frond 1-1½ ft. long, tripinnatifid, pinnae on one side 6-10 in. long, 2-3¼ in. wide; on the other side 3-5 in. long, ¾-1¼ in. wide; stipes and rachis very scaly to within 6 in. of tip of frond; sori small, indusium inconspicuous.

This differs from the type by its much smaller size, by its very unequal pinnae on the two sides of the rachis, by having nearly the entire stipes and rachis scaly as well as pubescent, the sori few in number and smaller and the indusium much less prominent. Had there been but one frond of the *Dryopteris*, it might possibly have been looked upon as an abnormal form of *D. villosa*; but there were two separate fronds, both of them identical in character, and it seems quite certain that they may be regarded as a true variation from the original type. Uchimachi, Yungas, August 22, 1894. Growing in wet mould, forest-shade (2394).

### Three new Ferns from Jamaica.

By B. D. GILBERT.

*ASPLENium BIANthemum* n. sp.

Caudex very small, crowned with short ovate-lanceolate dull brown or almost black scales; stipes ½ to 1 in. long, scantily pubescent; rachis green-margined throughout, extending beyond the frond and proliferous at summit; frond 3 to 4 in. long, ½ to ¾ in. wide in middle of frond, pinnae gradually decreasing in size

each way but not so small at base as at tip of frond; pinnae 12 to 18 on side alternate stalked, rhomboidal in center, flabellate at tip of frond lower side cut straight at right angle to rachis, inner edge truncate, upper and outer edges slightly sinuate toothed; veins, two main ones, superior once forked, inferior with 4 to 5 branches, lowest branch parallel with inferior edge; sori 1 to 3, generally 2 at outer end of pinnae, lower one parallel with lower edge of pinna, upper one oblique, forming a V with the other, the broad end of V opening outward; indusium broad, whitish, distinct, opening toward center of pinna.

Between *A. projectum* and *A. viride*, larger than *A. projectum* but with same rooting rachis. Pinnae more rhomboidal than in *A. viride*, less toothed and with fewer sori, which are at outer end of pinnae instead of inner end.

Blue Mt. Peak, Jamaica, growing on trees. Collected by Alexander Moore.

#### DRYOPTERIS CONTERMINA BISYMMETROS n. v.

Stipes about 6 in. long with a few scales at base, rather stout, dirty brown, finely pubescent, rachis similar; frond 10-15 in. long, 3-6 in. broad, lanceolate, tapering from middle to both extremities, pinnate; end of frond long and narrow, pinnato-entire, rigidly chartaceous; upper surface nearly naked, rachis costae and costulae on under side densely villose; pinnae narrow, lanceolate, spreading, numerous, sessile, alternate to tip of frond, pinnatifid nearly to midrib, segments blunt, hardly subfalcate, lowest segments on superior edge diminished in size, middle pinnae 2 in. long, lower pinnae  $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 in. long with some auricles on stipe below, rather remote, several of lowest pairs same shape as frond tapering to each end, small upper pinnae entire, connected by narrow wing; veins all free and simple, 6-8 on a side; sori near the edge naked or indusium early evanescent.

Fern Gully, Jamaica, collected by myself.

This variety differs from *D. contermina* proper by its more rigid texture, its stronger and darker colored stipes and rachis, and especially by the shape of the pinnae which are spindle-shaped instead of having the basal segments enlarged as in *D. contermina*. Both the frond and the segments are spindle-shaped, which was the reason for giving it the varietal name of *bisymmetros*.

#### POLYPODIUM LEUCOLEPIS n. sp.

Caudex rather stout, ascending, covered at summit with lanceolate acuminate dark brown ciliate scales; stipes of young

fronds covered with soft brown hairs, which fall away with age except at very base, reddish brown,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ –5 in. long; mature frond 7–11 in. long, 2–3 in. wide, pinnate, tapering abruptly at base to auricles, but gradually to tip of frond, sometimes 5 in. of upper end of frond being about  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. wide throughout, while sometimes the shape is very regular, tapering to a blunt point and almost pinnate to the end; pinnae opposite or alternate, nearly linear, blunt, notched on lower side at base, slightly auricled on upper side, irregular in length but presenting a generally uniform character; surfaces naked, rachis only pubescent; costae and veins very distinct beneath, blackish purple; veins all simple, terminating short of the edge, each bearing at the end a round sorus with edge of frond showing beyond it; edges and ends of pinnae ciliate with scattered hairs of the same color as veins, which fall away with age; receptacles punctured through to upper side of pinnae, each one bearing a white button, after the fern reaches a certain age; texture coriaceous, veins not showing on upper side.

Nearest to *P. Plumula* but differs in texture, in larger size, in broader pinnae, in more distinct venation and in the white buttons on upper side of frond.

Blue Mountains, Jamaica, collected by Alexander Moore.

### Botanical Notes.

*The Vermont Botanical Club* held an extremely interesting session at its second annual meeting on February 5th and 6th 1897.

The meetings were held in one of the lecture rooms in the new Williams Science Hall. Papers were read in person by President Ezra Brainerd and Profs. E. A. Burt and H. M. Seeley, of Middlebury College; Profs. L. P. Jones, G. H. Perkins and F. A. Waugh, of the University of Vermont; Mr. C. G. Pringle, of Charlotte, Vermont, and several others.

Mr. Pringle's paper, which will be printed in full in another issue of the BULLETIN, was probably the most highly appreciated of all. We have all known of Mr. Pringle's great achievements as a collector and explorer, but I think very few realize what a delightful speaker and writer he is when induced to lay aside his habitual timidity and reserve.

The importance of a botanical survey of the State was